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N. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
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The Daily Commercial

Lifting.

The word *lift* seems to be a favorite, being on duty in a great variety of significations. Highly respectable association advertises that season tickets will be *lifted* at the concluding lecture of the course. The word is also used to indicate the collection of the alms or contributions of an assembly, as "the collection will now be *lifted*." It has locally a technical or office meaning, to signify the removing of a corpse from the house to the hearse on funeral occasions. When notice is given of the funeral is announced that they will lift at ten o'clock, an easy transition from the literal and ordinary meaning, which is *to raise*—usually applied something of considerable weight—it has come to have the specific sense of carrying away dishonestly, that is, stealing. Cattle-lifting and shop-lifting are terms of common use. Giving one a lift is aiding him to surmount an obstacle that is too much for his own efforts, or helping him in any way. It seems hardly fair to the language to impress one word to so many offices. We might at least, dispense with its use, in reference to the return or election of tickets.

Ritualistic Personalities.

The ritualistic feud, as it is developing itself in New York, is not entirely free from personalities, and promises to become highly interesting to those who are fond of a sharp scrimmage. The *Church Union* of the 9th, there is an article specially devoted to Mr. Dix, who, we infer, has progressed well towards Rome already, and with not a few others, is destined to find a life long judgment there. Omiting the doctrinal part of the article we quote the following personal setting out given to the young apostle of ritualism:

"Dr. Dix is not the man of talent we supposed. He has that everlasting High Church mind in the head that suggests a catarrhal remedy so often to you. There is no solemnity, no enthusiasm, but a sort of speaking a piece style tone and elocution. He states things with some shrewdness, but does not know what reasoning is. His sermon certainly disappointed us. We have hitherto regarded him as a man of mark. But if Romanism depends upon his weak minded to lead us all back, she trusts an arm of flesh. The fact is, Dr. Dix does not believe his own scheme. He is not like Dr. Pusey, nor Keble, nor Hopkins. He is a young New York stripling, who is bound to get the eye of the Church. He has a frank, good natured way that takes with the courtiers and sycophants of Old Trinity's hirelings, but deeply perfectly read in scholarship, and not the least idea of real coming. He is not a bigot, for bigots are fanatics. He is not a skeptic, for he does not care enough for truth to be troubled about a reason. He is not wishful, nor is he captious or pertinacious. He is not overbearing, for he is a perfect gentleman, a jolly New York aristocrat, that has a good position and means to distinguish himself at all hazards."

Why Sermons are Dull.

In an article on "The Clergy and the Pulpit," a London *Saturday Review* thus accounts for the alleged dullness of sermons: "For why are sermons dull? The main reason, we take it, is to be given in a rather coarse form in the common proverb, that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. A large portion of the clergy cannot be otherwise than dull when they preach, simply because it is not in them. Their speeches are dull, their letters are dull, their conversation is dull, except when you want actual information from them which they happen to possess. We are not speaking in contempt or saying this. We merely mean that, with the degrees of intellectual ordinariness by which they now are on every side, the merely average man can hardly expect to speak continuously upon any subject in a way to interest an intelligent listener. Let any one who has been called to try to recall to his mind the average capacity of those of his companions who have been orders, and then remember that these same men represent for the most part that educated portion of the community in gradual recession by the literates is becoming a matter of such constant complaint, that we think we will hardly wonder at the average sermon not being a very thrilling performance."

THE announcement that accompanied the publication of the will left by Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), to the effect that his property—some $60,000—shall be appropriated for the founding of an asylum for printers, has given rise to the following practical suggestion as follows:

"We propose that the craft in all parts of the country, by a united resolve, provide that there be retained by the foreman of each newspaper and printing office, from the earnings of each journeymen, a sum equal to five mills upon each dollar of his weekly bill. This small tax, not one-half cent on the dollar, should be paid over to a local treasurer weekly, and by him forwarded to a general treasurer to be invested till such time as the asylum fund will be available. The tax is a small one to each person, but in ten years' time, if properly invested with its earnings, would constitute a fund in which the establishment of the needed asylum equal to the demands of the craft, and worthy of the men whose infirmities of body may make them its inmates."

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.—An official document from the War Department informs Congress and the public what is the annual pay and allowances of all kinds of the different officers in the army, and we will give a few of them: General Grant, $18,120; Lieutenant General Sherman, $14,814; Major General Halleck, $7,717; Major General Meade, $7,717; Major General Sheridan, $7,717; Major General Thomas, $7,717; Brigadier General McDowell, $5,517, Brigadier General Rosecrans, $5,517, Colonels, $4,500, Lieutenant Colonels, $3,094; Majors, $3,765; Captains, $3,049; First Lieutenants, $2,713, and Second Lieutenants, $2,653.

QUICKSILVER.—The accumulated stock of quicksilver in the different markets of the world is, as near as can be ascertained, about 30,000 flasks, and this abundant supply, with the annual production undiminished, has caused serious reduction in the price. The capacity of all the quicksilver mines now in active operation for producing quicksilver, is at least double the annual consumption, and while quicksilver is an article of absolute necessity for those purposes for which it is mainly used, neither excess of supply nor the recent reduction in price appear materially to increase the demand.

STATE ITEMS.

Major A. W. Bolenius, of Lancaster, declines the appointment of Marshall for the Consular Court at Nagasaki, in Japan.

A man has been arrested in Phillipsburg, Center county, upon a charge of murdering a man in that vicinity. The Titusville *Herald* has reason to suppose that he is the same man who murdered John Doyle in the vicinity of Meadville, last summer.

The Meadville *Republican* says: We learn that the distillery of Geo. W. Fiedler, at Middlesex, Mercer county, has been seized by United States officials for violation of the Revenue laws. The investigation of the matter developed facts which implicate the Inspector and Assistant Assessor of the District.

The trustees of the State Agricultural College, at their meeting in Harrisburg, appointed a committee to procure an experimental and model farm, to contain one hundred acres, in the eastern part of the State, and one in the western, in pursuance with the law recently passed by the Legislature.

The Beaver *Local* says: John Brittain, the gentleman of Fallston, this county, who recently became unexpectedly wealthy by the discovery of a valuable anthracite coal vein on some mountainous land in the Lackawanna district, which he had a few years ago abandoned as worthless, has sold the interest in the land for the sum of $400,000—$200,000 of which he has paid him on the 1st proximo.

On Monday last as the afternoon express train was going north on the Oil Creek Railway, when near Hydetown a child was discovered on the track a short distance ahead. The engineer signaled "down brakes," but the distance was so short and the rate of speed so great that the train could not be stopped in time and the child was run over and cut completely in two. The frantic mother got to the spot just as the train had passed, and in her frenzy lifted the remains and placed them together. The villagers who gathered around the spot after the train had stopped were moved to tears by the grief of the poor mother.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens of Bellefonte, Pa., as a bonus to obtain establishing a glass works in Bellefonte.

The Bellefonte *Press* says: Ex-Gov. Curtin, who sailed on Saturday from New York on a short tour through Europe, assures us that he will locate on Bellefonte on his return, and entrust to the utmost of his ability and influence, the establishment works for the manufacture of steel, as well as other large manufacturing establishments in Bellefonte. We trust he may have a pleasant voyage, that he and his may return safely and in better health, and succeed in accomplishing the many enterprises which our city naturally invites.

Mr. Slater will not be let into the Pennsylvania Railroad until the 1st of April.

Michael Daley, the defaulting Treasurer of the Oil City Fenian Circle, who left that place nearly a year ago with six hundred dollars, belonging to the Circle, was arrested last week in Rochester, New York, and is now in jail at Meadville, awaiting trial.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1867. NO. 152.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

Its Amendment and Passage in the House

THE POINT OF DISAGREEMENT.

Objections to the New Maryland Senator.

The Alleged Duplication of Coupons.

Congressional Sympathy for the Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

The House to-day took up the supplemental reconstruction bill as it came from the Senate, and disposed of it with but little debate and without even a division on its final passage. Several amendments to the Senate bill were reported from the Judiciary Committee, which were accepted. The bill was sent back to the Senate, whereupon that body agreed to all but one of the House amendments. That one related to the requirement of a majority of the registered voters to ratify the Constitution of the new State, instead of a majority of votes cast as provided in the Senate bill. The disagreement will be settled by the House receding, or sending it to a conference committee. The bill will probably reach the President by Thursday at farthest, and many believe that he will sign it under protest, instead of going through the trouble of sending in a veto.

The New Maryland Senator.

A three hours' debate took place in the Senate to-day on the question of admitting the new Senator from Maryland to his seat. A motion was made to refer his credentials to the Judiciary Committee, which will prevail to-morrow. The objection to his being received as Senator, was based on the statement that he resigned as Secretary of the Treasury from Buchanan's Cabinet, on the ground that it had decided to reinforce Fort Sumter, and collect the duties on ship board at the port of Charleston. Senator Howard, who made the motion of reference, claims that Thomas resigned as Secretary for the same reason that Cobb and Thompson gave. Mr. Thomas was present in the Senate during the discussion, and seemed very much exercised. It is by no means probable that he will get his seat this session.

The Treasury Investigation.

The House placed so little confidence to-day in the stories that government bonds have been issued in duplicate from the Treasury that it refused to order a special committee, but concurred with the Senate in authorizing the joint Committee on Retrenchment to make any needed investigation. It appeared, however, in debate that the duplication of numbers of sixteen thousand dollars worth of coupons did not duplicate the coupons, and that the error was made by the American Bank Note Company, and not by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury.

The National Banking Law.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House to-day, a bill to so amend the National Banking law as to substitute legal tender notes for National Bank notes. It is the same thing that was pending in last Congress, and has no probability of its being acted upon until next winter.

Fenian Sympathy.

The Committee on Fenian Affairs, of the House, will make a report during the present week on the Fenian question, favoring the repeal or modification of the neutrality laws, and sympathising with the friends of Republican liberty everywhere.

The Adjournment.

A large number of bills which failed in last Congress were introduced in the House to-day, but this fact is not regarded as of any significance in prolonging the session. It is generally conceded that an adjournment until autumn will be effected the moment the fate of the supplemental reconstruction bill is decided.

Impeachment.

General Fullerton was again examined today before the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment investigation.

Patents Issued.

For the week ending on Tuesday the 26th inst., two hundred and thirty-seven patents will be issued from the patent office. During the past week over seven hundred applications and ninety caveats have been filed.

Reported Favorably.

Ex-Congressman Taylor, of Tennessee, who has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been favorably reported for confirmation by the Indian Committee of the Senate.

Public Lands Sold.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns, showing an aggregate disposal of 16,759 acres of public lands during the month of February last, at local office, East Saginaw, Michigan. The larger portion of land was located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law, sold for cash and located with military warrants. The cash sales amounted to $6,971.

Register at New Orleans.

The Southern loyalists waited on Chief Justice Chase in a body this evening, and solicited the appointment of Jack Hamilton, of Texas, as Register at New Orleans.

Confirmed.

The long contest over the Commissionership of Indian Affairs was ended to-day by the Senate confirming Nathaniel G. Taylor, of Tenn., Ex-Congressman, for that place. He did not solicit the place.

Illness of Thad. Stevens.

Thad. Stevens was too ill to-day to deliver his speech in favor of confiscation of Southern property. He has already re-introduced his bill for that purpose.

Conservative Caucus.

The Conservatives and Democrats held a caucus to-night, mostly for business purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

CHANGE OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMANDERS.

Gen. Pope is ordered to command the Third District, consisting of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and Gen. Thomas to command the Department of the Cumberland.

LOSS OF ARMS BY SOLDIERS.

Soldiers carelessly losing carbines or revolvers will hereafter be charged $100 for the former and $50 for the latter.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Five hundred and sixty-five dollars in conscience money was received at the Treasury today.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—S. C. Montjoy, Lamboyeque, Peru; James R. Bond, Para, Brazil; C. Ribighine, Ancona; Duncan McPherson, Hobart Town; E. E. Lord, Ningpo; Lorenzo Dahl, Bilbo; John Fearm, La Union; Arthur Genard, Lieza; Charles Maye, Chihuahua; A. Hartman, Galatz; C. E. Laud, Cayenne; Henry W. Carstens, Oldenburg; H. Lebouilliier, Gaspe Basin. Postmasters—Mrs. F. E. Lathrop, Columbus, Mo.; S. J. Burnett, Warrensburg, Mo. Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—John Devenny, Seventh District. Registers of Land Offices—Michael Field, St. Croix, Wis.; G. E. Porter, Eau Claire, Wis.; Geo. A. Metzgar, La Crosse, Wis.; Henry W. Briggs, Visalia, Cal.; Vespesiaro Smith, Bayfield, Wis.; W. G. Stewart, Sioux City, Iowa; Chas. B. Richardson, Fort Dodge, Iowa; J. H. Bake, Booneville, Mo.; Stephen D. Allan, Stevens's Point, Wisconsin. Receivers of Public Money—A. L. Monson, Stevens's Point; Wisconsin; Wm. R. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa; Samuel S. Burton, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Henry Clay Williams, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Asap Whidden, Bayfield, Wisconsin; Charles G. Berkins, Marysville, California; James Rawe, Chillicothe, Ohio; H. C. Burbank, St. Cloud, Minnesota; W. H. Ritt, Humboldt, California; Charles Pomeroy, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jacob S. Bugh, Fifth District, Wisconsin; George B. Bingham, First District, Wisconsin. United States Attorneys—John S. Noble, Eastern District Missouri. Major General by Brevet—Brevet Brigadier General John H. Brevet—Brevet Brigadier General John H. Greeson. Collector of Internal Revenue—A. Head, Sixth District Iowa. Indian Agents—Louis M. Boca, for New Mexico; E. Stover, for Kansas; Albert Willey, Sac and Fox Indians.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Postmasters—Wm. W. River, Paris, Illinois; Fitz Severns, St. Joseph, Michigan; Geo. E. Hale, St. Joseph, Missouri; John A. Patterson, Jeffersonville, Indiana; S. H. Roberts, Brooklyn, New York. Pension Agents—Fred Knapp, New Orleans, Louisiana; Rufus Compton, Macon City, Missouri. Receiver of Public Money—Francis A. Ryan, Menosha, Wis.; Robert L. Tidneck, Des Moines, Iowa. Register of Land Office—John W. Scott, Humboldt, Kansas; John B. Barnett, Nebraska City, Neb.; S. F. Chadwick, Risburg, Oregon. Indian Agents—Robert S. Moore, Pawnees, in Nebraska; Thomas R. Ward, for Omaha agency. Assessor of Internal Revenue—James Birney, Sixth District Michigan.

THE FENIANS.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Descent Upon Canada Delayed by the Weather.

Fenian Leaders Have an Interview with President Johnson.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Fenians continue active and sanguine. It is thought a descent on some part of Canada has only been delayed by the stormy weather.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated yesterday with unusual enthusiasm. The various societies turned out and paraded through the principal streets. A regiment of Fenians also turned out fully armed and equipped.

BUFFALO, March 18.—A driving snow storm prevented the celebration of St. Patrick's Day to any extent. President Roberts and Senator Morrison addressed an audience at St. James's Hall last evening. Money was subscribed, and about fifty young men enrolled themselves to cross the border with the Irish army.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Herald*'s special says: Messrs. Benj. Baker and James W. Meagher, representatives of the Irish Republic in America, had an important interview with President Johnson yesterday afternoon, with a view to soliciting a recognition of belligerent rights by the American Government. The delegation was cordially received by the President, and Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, made an address in which he asked that the Irish Republic shall be respected as a Government actually in existence, and at war with Great Britain, by the Government of the United States, and that the Government of the United States insist that the rights to which the said Irish Republic are entitled, during the war, shall be respected by her adversary, the Government of Great Britain, and according to the rules which nations should reciprocally observe when declaring civil differences by arms.

The President listened very attentively and said: The great question was, is there a *de facto* Government actually in existence? The delegation answered him that there was, when he continued: This question shall receive the most serious consideration; that consideration necessary in discharging a matter of such great importance. You are aware that my sympathies have always been with your people.

The delegation asked the prompt interference of this Government in behalf of the American naturalized citizens now pining in British dungeons for no crime whatever. The names of Messrs. S. J. Meany and M. O'Brien, were dwelt upon. They argued that if the British Government was justified in detaining these persons for writing and speaking in America against English tyranny, it would be equally justified in imprisoning prominent journalists and public men who were naturalized citizens, and who had written and spoken in a similar way, should they happen to put foot on British soil.

The President said measures had been taken for the release of several naturalized citizens, and that the details and particulars of all other cases regarded as the strongest, would receive attention, and that full justice should be done to naturalized citizens.

TORONTO, March 18.—A Fenian spy was arrested at Suspension Bridge on Saturday. He had been followed from the city by detectives, who, on searching his valise, found a plan of the city of Toronto, and plans of all banks and public buildings; a map of the Niagara frontier; a list of the judges who sentenced Fenians at the recent trials, and letters from persons named in them, and witnesses who testified against them, and other documents containing information of a similar character. He is said to be a relation of one of the convicted Fenians now in the penitentiary. He was brought to this city this morning. It is expected there will be important developments at his trial.

It having been understood the Hibernian Society intended to parade yesterday, the police authorities were instructed to permit no such demonstration, and that the strong force to allow any assemblage of persons carrying banners, &c., as it was calculated to create a breach of the peace. The procession consequently did not take place.

BUFFALO, March 18.—The second Fenian demonstration, which was intended to have taken place to-night, in this city, was postponed, owing to President Roberts being suddenly called on urgent business to New York. The meeting addressed by him at St. James Hall last evening, was large and enthusiastic, and the denunciation of Bishop Timon for violation of the Sabbath in holding a secular meeting was severe.

The parade of a Fenian military company through the streets to-day, and their departure for Niagara Falls to attend the great excitement on the Canadian side. Buffalo is full of Canadian spies, watching the Fenians. Nothing unusual has, however, occurred.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Celebration in New York---Immense Procession---A Tipperary Free Fight---Several Policemen Injured---Banquets Last Night.

NEW YORK, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was quite patriotically celebrated by the Irish, and with the exception of an unfortunate riot this evening, which the police, aided by the efforts of the military, was summarily squelched, everything passed offpleasantly. A large number of societies paraded, and the procession in the city numbered about ten thousand men, headed by the 69th regiment. There were wagons four abreast in the procession, which was reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and members of Council, Mr. Maguire, of the British Parliament, and an immense crowd of spectators. There was a large procession in Brooklyn, but we hear of no riots there. The Knights of St. Patrick and other organizations are celebrating to-night by banquets, orations, &c.

During the passage of the procession of the Irish societies to-day, a truckman, in endeavoring to remove his team from the route, according to orders from the police, the members of one of the societies deeming his motion too slow, made a serious attack upon him. The police endeavored to protect the truckman, when the Irish attacked them, driving them off. Being reinforced, the police endeavored to make some arrests, when they were attacked by large masses of Irish, who seriously wounded some fifteen of the officers. Larger reinforcements arriving to succor the police, the assailants withdrew. Later in the day several of the rioters were taken out of the procession to the station house. The above took place on Broadway. On the police arresting a rioter, two officers were badly injured. One of the Irish marshals named Clark was arrested for attempting to kill a policeman with a sword. Capt. Heiney, of the police, was badly wounded. All sorts of weapons were used by the Irish, including bludgeons, clubs, swords, pistols, muskets, &c.

CHICAGO, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated to-day by a procession composed of Fenian military and various Irish benevolent and temperance societies. The number of persons in procession is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Irish citizens of San Francisco, to-day celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick by a large civic and military procession.

FROM CANADA.

Military Preparations---Discount on American Invoices.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Although there is nothing on the frontier to cause alarm at present, active preparations are being made to have troops in readiness to move actively to any point.

OTTOWA, March 18—The discount on American invoices for the week is 25 per cent.

The revenue of Canada for February, was $240,000; expenditures, $709,780.

Among the notices of application to Parliament, is one for a charter to construct a railway from Niagara River to Detroit River.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—The repairs on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad are being pushed rapidly, and will be completed by Thursday, except the bridge across the Tennessee. Steamers will be used to transport trains across the river. We shall then have regular communication with Georgia by rail. It is reported that General Thomas will not go to Montgomery, but will retain his present command, and that Gen. Pope will take the place assigned to him.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—B. W. Foley, for the last sixteen years Mayor of Covington, Kentucky, died on Saturday.

Samuel Washington, formerly of Culpepper county, Virginia, and grandson of General Washington's brother Samuel, died at Delhi, Ohio, this morning, aged 81.

Broker's Office Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The broker's office of James H. Newbold was robbed to-day of a box containing a number of promissory notes and Government bonds to the amount of $6,000.

The peasants of England have not more than three hundred words in their vocabulary. The ancient sages of Egypt, so far as we know from their hieroglyphic inscriptions, used about six hundred and eighty-five words. A well educated person in England and America seldom uses more than about three thousand or four thousand words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who will tell they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a large stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to the command of ten thousand. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expressions than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about fifteen thousand words. Milton's works are composed of about eight thousand, and the Old Testament says all it has to say with five thousand six hundred and forty-two words.

HARRISBURG.

Allegheny County License Law.

Consolidation of Pittsburgh and Suburbs.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Erie Canal Improvement.

The Allegheny County License Law---Consolidation---Speaker Hall's Speech---The Harrisburg Election---A New County---The Temperance Movement---New Law Proposed for Philadelphia---The Improvement on the Erie Canal---An Unpublished Anecdote---The Zook Murder.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1867.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LICENSE LAW.

The license law for Allegheny county, which passed the House a few days since, was amended in the Senate on Thursday. The amendment provides that whenever a majority of the taxable inhabitants of any ward, borough or township in said county shall present to the License Commissioners a remonstrance against the granting of any licenses in said ward, borough or township, no such licenses shall be granted by such Commissioners. There was subsequently a consultation between the friends of the bill as it passed the House and the Senate committee, and certain other amendments agreed to, which will probably be concurred in by both Houses.

CONSOLIDATION.

The bill to consolidate the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the neighboring boroughs, will be presented in the Senate next week. I believe there is a general harmony of views, between the two Allegheny Senators, and if the delegation of the county generally concur in a measure of consolidation, there will not probably be any serious opposition to its passage.

SPEAKER HALL SPEAKS.

You have probably noticed the recent newspaper publication of the speech of Speaker Hall in favor of a Free Railroad law, delivered in the Senate when the question was before that body. In my correspondence from the capital I have endeavored to deal as far as possible exclusively with measures and to avoid unkind personal allusions. I will therefore assume that the speech was made in good faith. Considerations weighty enough to determine the judgment and convictions of any one intelligent and impartial mind, in a particular case, are usually equal to the same result in all similar minds. I find that my reason for distrust is the conviction of very many others. No one needs to be told of the importance that is always attached to the question of legislation by committees in legislative bodies, nor of the grave deliberation, care and consultation with which they are selected. Nor will any sensible man, acquainted with legislative proceedings, believe for a moment, that either Speaker Glass or Speaker Hall named their railroad committees without knowing how they stood affected toward the question upon which they were to exercise a controlling influence. Hall's Free Railroad Committee was two and two, and a chairman put over it, who, to something of the sly alertness of a cat, adds a strong cross of combativeness, headstrongness, positiveness and vehemence in his physiognomy tells the story of his character unmistakeably, a man who having determined upon a thing will pursue the object to the end. When the Pennsylvania Railroad bill went through the instrumentality of one of its solicitors, by appointment of a chairman, the friends of a free railroad law believed, and so openly said at the time of the appointment, that the Central's hostile purpose was to defeat the result. It has substantially consummated. All that followed was mere leather and prunella. With all deference to Speaker Hall, who is personally an affable and obliging gentleman, he must permit the Pittsburgh Legislative Delegation to openly avow their infidelity as to the possible existence of good faith in the premises.

And so far as the year's legislative history of this paramount and greatly needed law is concerned, the honorable Speaker will have to share the gravamen of the case. For Speaker Hall it is a record that will stick as tight as the fabled shirt of Nessus: it is the avenging Nemesis that is to walk along the path of his future political aspirations, especially if, as he concedes in his speech, the people of his own district, generally desire a free railroad law. I shall never believe, that with a majority of the Committee *correctly* reflecting the fair law, the result would not have been different in the Senate.

THE HARRISBURG ELECTION.

Harrisburg yesterday polled at the charter election a Democratic majority of 235, about the average of the past ten years. This majority is not, as in most cities, chargeable to the foreigners. There are many families of the old Pennsylvania stock here who are Democrats because their fathers voted for Jackson. Unlike Linkum Fidellus, quoted by Irving, circumstances never alter cases with them. It is only when the outside current of progress washes the old foundations from under them that they ever move, and then only far enough to avoid being submerged. The election was characterized by numerous fights and much drunkenness.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Among the new business of Friday's session, I notice a petition presented by Mr. Chadwick, from citizens of East Liberty township, in your county, praying for an act requiring the supervisors to build foot walls along the public roads in said township.

MORE BUSINESS.

The reported bills in the House have now reached the respectable aggregate of 1,334, of which 915 were reported on Friday. With the unfinished calendar, and bills *in transitu*, there must be about 400 to come up for the three readings.

A NEW COUNTY.

Mr. Chase, of Crawford, has presented several numerously signed petitions from inhabitants of all the counties to be effected, praying for the passage of an act erecting a new county out of parts of the counties of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren. By all means let us have all the additional counties that will promote the convenience of the Western people, and strengthen the influence of that much abused section.

THE TEMPERANCE FEELING.

Numerous petitions that continue to turn up in the House show how wide-spread is the feeling of dissatisfaction with the operations of the general excise laws. I refer now to several presented on Friday. Petition of citizens of Indiana county, for a law to authorize the qualified voters to determine at the general election in October next whether any licenses shall be granted in said county. Three numerously signed petitions from inhabitants of Westmoreland, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in said county. A very numerously signed petition by citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the special license laws relating to that city, and for such legal restrictions as shall prevent the indiscriminate issuing of licenses.

NEW LICENSE LAW FOR PHILADELPHIA.

On the heels of this petition, Colonel Stumbaugh offered in place a bill that belongs to Mr. Lee, of Philadelphia. It proposes to repeal an act entitled a further act supplementary to an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1856. Section first of Stumbaugh's bill repeals 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 22d sections of an act of Assembly passed the 30th day of April, A. D. 1858, and the act passed the 5th of April, 1860, act of April 8th, 1864, act of 4th March, 1865. The Board of Licensers is to be appointed by the District Court of Philadelphia. On the first Monday of each term of the Quarter Sessions three several constables shall make return under oath of all persons selling intoxicating liquors without license. The penalty on conviction is a fine of not more than $200, nor more than two years imprisonment. For selling liquor on Sunday the fine is $100 and imprisonment not exceeding three months. All bars to be closed at 12 o'clock every night and not opened until sunrise the next day. On Sundays they are not to be opened at all. All officers have discretionary power to close up any bar open in violation of law, and to bring the offenders before a magistrate to be prosecuted. Any Mayor, Sheriff, Constable or policeman, may arrest any person found intoxicated, and have such person confined until sober enough to tell where the liquor was procured, and then to report the facts to the License Board.

THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION

Are, with perhaps the exception of Lee, a jolly set of fellows, and take their whisky as freely as they go for all the measures of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One of them runs an "old rye" establishment in the House, which is a great convenience to his colleagues over the way. It is not likely that they will favor Lee's reform bill.

THE SUBJECT GENERALLY.

The experience of sumptuary legislation in this and other countries, ancient or modern, ought to satisfy all reasonable people that no strictly prohibitory law can be enforced. The use of spirituous liquors as a beverage may to some extent be regulated by legislation, but the cause of temperance or total abstinence is never strengthened by it. We meet to-day the same difficulties that were experienced by the Jews, the Romans and Greeians, the English and Germans, centuries ago, because the simple human organism are the same nearly, in every age and country. In the light of history, the well-read student smiles at the coercive fanatics who never learn anything. From the days of Edward the VI. when the English Parliament denounced taverns and drinking places generally as the cause of "muche evill rule," and lamented that at that time they were "newly sett upe in very great noumbre in back lanes, corners and suspicious places withyn the cytie of London, and in divers other townes and villages withyn the realme," the same state of facts has existed everywhere, all legislation to the contrary notwithstanding. So wise a man as Plato did not regard prohibition as practicable. His laws provided, first, "that children taste no wine at all till the eighteenth year of their age; from thence till they be thirty, young men may use it, but with moderation, abstaining entirely from drunkenness, and indeed from drinking much wine." Lycurgus, King of Thrace, showed less wisdom, when in order to prevent intemperence he caused all the vines in his Kingdom to be extirpated. The moral of the whole question is stated by St. Paul: "Be ye temperate in all things." The most that legislation can do, is to confine the vending of spirituous liquors to men of fair character and dealing, and to that end organize boards of excise in such a way that there will be no temptation to grant licenses indiscriminately and to make the license fee so high that only persons of some character and responsibility can embark in the business. This much is practicable and should be done.

THE ERIE CANAL.

A bill has just passed both Houses and has been signed by the Governor, which will prove of great benefit to the western part of the State. It authorizes the widening and deepening of the Erie Canal from the mouth of the Beaver river to the city of Erie, a distance of 130 miles, to such extent as the owners may deem expedient. For that purpose the capital stock may be increased $1,500,000, and the requisite bonds issued. It is proposed to make the canal of a capacity to float boats of two hundred and fifty tons. The present crafts are of only sixty tons capacity. When this improvement is completed, the heavy freight of Pittsburgh can go by water via the Ohio, Erie canals and lakes, and New York and Erie canal at Buffalo, to New York or to any point of the West, at much cheaper rates of freight than any railroad can carry. Coal may be sent from the Connoquenessing region to New York for $4 per ton, of 28 bushels. The cost of navigating boats of 250 tons—so far as men, horses, &c., are concerned—is no greater than boats of 60 tons. The heavy ores of Lake Superior and other distant points, will also reach Pittsburgh at greatly reduced rates.

AN UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTE.

A prominent member of the House was in Washington last Sunday, and had an interview with Thad. Stevens. In the course of the conversation, the great Commoner complained of the great afflictions he endured from the constant calls of all sorts of persons for every conceivable purpose. It appears that among late visitors, was the distinguished Robert Dale Owen, who asked and had permission to read a lengthy communication from the spirits of Clay, Webster and Stephen A. Douglas, on the subject of reconstruction. After the reading, Stevens was asked what he thought of their views. "Well," said he, "present my compliments to those great defunets, and tell them for me, that if they have nothing better to offer on that important subject, I think that time lies heavy on their hands." This is an aggressive state. Especially present my compliments to Douglas, and tell him I think he is the d—— political humbug that was ever on the face of the earth."

REWARD FOR MURDERERS OF THE ZOOKS.

Governor Geary, on Thursday, sent into the Legislature all the papers connected with the petition of Mr. Jacob Zook, of Lancaster county, the father of the two young men brutally murdered a few months since in Mississippi. The papers are too voluminous to be published, but the message of the Governor accompanying them is such a well-written and patriotic production that we give it in full. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—A petition has been presented to me for consideration, which is of such unusual importance that I deem it my duty to submit it, with all the accompanying papers to the Legislature, with the view to such action that may seem to them proper and prompt attention. From these papers, it appears that in the year 1866 two young men, citizens of this Commonwealth—both in the prime of manhood—the sons of Jacob Zook, of Lancaster county—went to the State of Mississippi, and settled in Holmes county, as Brown and Cyrus L. Brown, residents of that State, and engaged in the business of buying cotton and hides from Vicksburg. From time to time, during the spring and summer of 1866, they invested in their business the money of their father, and in October their father received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that his sons were murdered, and that it was believed they had been murdered, and on the following day a telegram was received stating that the bodies had been found in the woods, on the 14th of that month, lying in a swamp. He had been robbed, and his clothing, watches and everything that gave appearance had been exposed for at least two weeks after the murder. Subsequently, letters and papers were received, confirming the terrible tragedy, and stating that the murderers were in custody, saying that his communication should be confidential, and by his language showing that, if his business affairs were known, his own personal and pecuniary safety would be endangered.

Upon this information, the civil authorities of the National Government was invoked, and a gentleman of responsibility and character was sent over to Mississippi by Mr. Jacob Zook to investigate the matter, under the direction of the United States military officer in command at Vicksburg to give his assistance, and the result of the search and investigation, which was made with untiring zeal and fidelity. It is proven that two citizens of Pennsylvania, while pursuing their lawful business, have been most brutally murdered—the body of one having been found, as stated, in the woods, and the other, it is believed should have been welcomed, protected and encouraged, especially as they had come there in the spirit of enterprise, and with the laudable purpose to contribute with their capital, labor, skill and industry to the material wealth and prosperity and political tranquility.

The partners of these men, and who are believed to be their murderers, were allowed to collect the property of their slain associates, and then leave unmolested for their homes in Pennsylvania. Delayed in the way of the investigation, to collect such facts as would be legal authorities, and justify the arrest and examination, either avoided answering or responding in such a manner as exposed their sympathy with the murderers, or refused to testify at all if they disclosed all they knew of the occurrence.

The Governor of Mississippi was also asked by his state to aid him in bringing their destroyers to justice, and for the time being, unwillingly or unwittingly did so. I transmit all the papers in the case to you. The citizens of this Commonwealth are her soldiers, and I deem it my duty, and that it is her imperative duty to demand and insist that, wherever they may be, whether in the service of the United States, their persons, their property, their rights of person and property, their enjoyment of political and social existence, shall be secured to them.

I therefore earnestly commend this matter to your special attention, and urge that by some expression of sentiment or action, you will call upon the Executive to right this wrong, the United States Government will be compelled by the office of suitable rewards, and other measures to induce officials now vested with adequate authority by the military power of the country, to search for and seize the perpetrators of this horrid deed and bring them to speedy retribution.

I would also suggest, as asked for in the petition, that a reward be offered by the State, sufficiently large to the probabilities of apprehending and punishing the assassins, and that the same time a proclamation be issued to the communities which encourage the plunder and murder of Northern men and conceal and shelter the perpetrators of these crimes, calling upon them, as in all courts, protect her citizens and enforce obedience to the laws.

JOHN W. GEARY.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A destructive fire occurred at Kokomo, Indiana, yesterday morning. One of the best business blocks was entirely destroyed. The Americus House and Company's office and Masonic Hall were burned.

A Toronto dispatch says: St. Patrick's Day passed off there without celebration. Bishop Lynch preached at the Cathedral, and expressed pleasure that a procession had been abandoned. He said the Canadian was as free a government as any in the world, and was confident no Irishman in the country would fail to stand up for the government if the necessity arose.

Gotlieb Williams has been convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of Mrs. Miller, and sentenced to be hung.

The New York firemen have raised three thousand dollars to replace the hose cart recently lost at sea, intended for the firemen of Columbia, S. C.

The snow storm of Saturday was very severe at New York, Washington and Baltimore. The damage to shipping on the coast is thought to be heavy.

Major General Humphreys, in charge of Department of Engineering in Washington city, has detached Major Mahler, of the Engineer Corps, to assume the duties heretofore performed by B. B. French, Superint

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE New York *Tribune* concludes a plain talk with the New York Legislature thus: "Woe to you, Messieurs! if you try to humbug the people with empty mockery!" The warning is as good for Harrisburg as Albany. Woe to you, who pledged yourselves to a Free Railroad Law, but have turned against the people to serve the Monopoly.

LET one thing be remembered: If the Bogus Free Railroad Bill goes upon the Statute book a law, it will be impossible, as Speaker HALL proved, to build a Railroad until it is repealed; and till then the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have everything their own way. The Bill as introduced, was in the interest of the people. Senator [illegible] took it to the Managers of the Pennsylvania Company, and it was changed into a disabling act [illegible] them. [illegible] present shape, [illegible] mockery for the Monopoly over the people. The Managers are engineering it to the Legislature. Whoever would serve them will, of course, support the Bill as it stands; but as many as are disposed to serve the people, will oppose it to the end. A thousand times better would it be to pass no law at all, than the pending Bogus Bill.

WHEN the so-called Free Railroad Bill—the bogus concern vouchsafed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was on its passage in the Senate, the question was not, as Speaker HALL would have it appear, whether that bill or none should pass. The monopoly had votes enough to pass it any way; and the going for it by others only gave the appearance that the Free Principle was not defeated by the monopoly. If the question had been, this law or none, then there might have been some show of plausibility in going for it by those who, though they did not like it, nevertheless deemed it better than none; although they themselves must now admit that it would have been better had they steadily voted against it and allowed the Monopoly to shoulder the responsibility. The plea of taking the best that could be obtained was a snare successfully laid by the opponents of the Free Principle.

In the House, where the vote is yet to be taken, the same game will be attempted; but it is to be hoped the friends of the Free Principle there, be they few or many, if they cannot strike from the bill the amendments placed in it by the Monopoly to make it inoperative, will vote steadily against it. Let the Monopoly take the responsibility of denying to the people what both parties have promised them.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Governor of Vermont has called the Legislature of that State together in extra session. It is not on account of insurrection within nor invasion from without, not for earthquake or pestilence; but simply because the people of one section of the State, feeling in need of more railroad facilities, and desirous of supplying their need without unnecessary delay, have requested the Governor to convene the Legislature in order to secure the needful legal authorization. And the Governor has done it. This looks well. This is native to Yankees. In fact they are made for this and such like purposes—to *legalize the will of the people*, who are supposed—"down country" at least—to know what they want and what is good for them.

In Pennsylvania, how different! The Legislators assemble, with a knowledge of the wishes of the people and of the wants of the State, with formal or informal pledges to authorize railroad facilities; and yet every effort made to secure the needed legislation fails. That much needed road, the Connellsville, cannot get legislative authorization, though half made and in operation already, and though its completion would greatly enhance the value of property in several entire counties without diminishing it in any. So, also, the general free railroad law, though about to pass in an emasculated form, is virtually frustrated as to its original intent, or is made to serve the purpose of extending the powers of a monopoly already too great. At every step of legislation on railroad affairs, there is a mysterious, steady counteracting influence, like friction in a machine, when its tendency is to the general advantage, and the same influence works like the best of lubricators, when the tendency of legislation is towards a favorite and favored corporation.

Why should it be harder to get freedom for railroad construction in Pennsylvania than in Vermont? Why should our Legislature refuse to legalize the will of the people, when that of Vermont is called together for the express purpose of doing it?

FROM TWO STANDPOINTS.

Very aptly does our sharp cotemporary, the Richmond *Times*, illustrate the expectation, entertained in the South, that the loyal sentiment of the North would ere this have changed its direction, or abated the energy of its flow. He compares it to the wise hopes of the man who waited on the banks of a river, for the river to flow past, that he might go over with dry feet. But it is admitted that there are no hopeful signs of the desired change. The New Hampshire election, following closely on the heels of the military-reconstruction law, is interpreted as showing that "Congress still holds an impregnable position with the Northern masses."

On the other hand, illustrating the apothegm that drowning men catch at straws, some of our Democratic friends see signs of better days coming, in the fact that they are beaten no worse. The *Times* makes itself merry over such delusive hopes, and indulges in decided and deserved sarcasm on its sanguine Northern allies:

> "In sweeping the Northern horizon in search of some cheering sign, we fail to discover anything more deceptive than some mirage like that which fills with false hopes the traveler upon a desert as he goes. The Democratic journal, *Land By!* very often, but we cannot discover any thing but barren table-lands, rocks and treacherous sand banks. Our unfortunate Northern friends are made exceedingly happy by the occasion of the election in some village of a Democratic Councilman, Alderman or Mayor. This excessive thankfulness for small favors, denotes the extreme poverty of the Democratic party. When a great paper like the New York *World* throws up a great leader to be the triumph of our enemies, it is hard and devoid of heart not to sympathize with them, and tells us how he triumphantly bore aloft the banner of Conservatism by a majority of eight. We are reminded of the cry of the fruit sellers of Constantinople—*In the name of the Prophet—figs.*"

ARE THEY INHABITED?

A vast amount of speculation has been expended on the question, Is the moon inhabited? A question of more extensive practical interest has recently sprung up, and has been discussed at considerable length, and with a proportionate show of learning. It may be stated in the following terms: Is that conspicuous satellite that attends the head of a lady in its daily movements, the resort or residence of animate beings? In other words, Is the waterfall inhabited? Microscopic observations have been made on some of the principal ingredients of which the article is composed, the results of which, though not absolutely decisive of the question, are nevertheless highly interesting, especially to those who wear the appendage.

It is agreed on all hands by the disputants, —for the discussion has already become controversial—that the microscope has discovered some sort of a parasite on the imported hair introduced as the principal component of the waterfall. But there is quite enough room left to dispute upon, in the next question, viz., whether this be an animal or vegetable parasite. In whatever way this may be decided, there will inevitably, according to the custom of controversy, arise further questions on this subject as long as *chignons* exist. Should it prove to belong to the vegetable world, a warm debate, involving the national honor, will arise, to determine whether it is exotic, imported with the hair of European peasantry, or indigenous, grown near where it is found. And should the strange parasites turn out to be animalcules, their nativity will be a theme of hot debate—whether foreign or to the manor born? or, as DRYDEN says of higher things,

> "Natives or denizens of blest abodes!"

We take little or no interest in these questions, and feel no itching curiosity on the subject with which they are connected. Yet we advise our fair readers not to act rashly. Gentlemen have not microscopic eyes. All the beauty of contour imparted by the appendage—appendix we might say—to the head, is as obvious as it was before these microscopic questions arose, and as long as a doubt remains on the subject of its interior occupation with animal life, the wearers are, by all law, entitled to the benefit of that doubt; in fact, they ought to be able to decide the question better than any body else, especially if the *gregarine*, the *pediculi*, or whatever else they are called, be as lively and prolific as represented. Do not drop the *chignons* on uncertainties.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

When a people are known to be in a condition of want, and many individuals among them to be in danger of actual starvation, it is no time to make inquiries as to their previous history or even their present dispositions. The first thing to be done, by those who have the means, is to supply them with food to eat. If they have been bad, this goodness may lead them to a wholesome repentance; if they are bad now, it may instill into them a better mind. At any rate, they should be relieved by humane and charitable hands. Questions of locality, politics, past conduct, have no proper bearing on the case. It is a pressing appeal, inherent in the extensive and severe sufferings themselves, for a supply of food to the famishing, and it is addressed to the people of the North.

The testimony of General HOWARD, with his ample opportunities for obtaining reliable information, leaves no room for doubt as to the extent of suffering among the extremely poor, in large districts of the Southern States. Congress has acted on its information received through official channels, and proposed an appropriation which will, no doubt, be passed. But private and concerted efforts of charity are also needed. Nor should those be prevented by the heartless indifference of local politicians or even local authorities. These, it is well known, have been the pests of the Southern people always. But if the Legislature of Mississippi appropriate $20,000 for the defense of JEFF. DAVIS, and leave the widows and orphans of their own deluded or conscripted soldiers to starve, it is not a sufficient reason to exempt humane and patriotic people from their obligations. They may feel provoked by such demonstrations of character, but not be deterred by them from obeying the impulses of a better spirit.

As social efforts secure greater effectiveness, we respectfully urge the calling of a public meeting in the city, for the furtherance of the object, without distinction of sect or party.

Imports at New York.

The *Economist* of the 16th says: "The imports at this port for the month of Febrnary reach the large figure of $25,630,781, which is the highest total ever before reached, excepting last year, when the figures for the month were $30,692,557. For the same month of the years 1858–9–60–61 the average was $16,000,000, or $9,500,000 less than for the current year. The receipts have probably increased from a desire to have goods in port before the adoption of a tariff which it was expected would impose a generally higher range of duties. As it is impossible to say to what extent this consideration may have affected the receipts, it is not easy to say how far the current movement is to be regarded as [illegible] is impossible, however, in view of the present depressed condition of trade to regard such large importations with satisfaction. During the first two months of the year, we have imported $46,609,868 of merchandise at this port alone, and there yet remain two months during which the receipts are usually liberal. It is impossible to suppose that, with the present difficulty in realizing upon goods, the importing interest will take any other course than to suspend ordering and to countermand orders to the utmost extent possible; and we therefore hope for a decline in the receipts for the remainder of the season."

While most branches of American manufactures are languishing or idle, this certainly is an instructive exhibit.

A Business Monthly.

Mr. George W. Pittock is about to commence the publication of a business monthly, entitled the "Iron City," more especially adapted, as the name indicates, to the wants of the business community. As a handbook of Pittsburgh, the design is to render it complete. The photographic illustrations will be superb, and each number will contain an embellished local sketch, historical incident or biographical chapter, besides a map of Pittsburgh thoroughly accurate in every particular. Such a work, it is plain to be seen, will be one of permanent value, and well deserving of the encouragement of all classes in this community. Mr. Pittock has associated with him in the enterprise Mr. K. McFall, whose experience and skill will bring much to the enterprise, and will at once commence canvassing our city. For information he can be addressed box 1406, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

OPIUM AMONG THE HAWAIIANS.—As if rum, and the vices which it engenders and fosters were not rapidly enough sweeping the remnant of Hawaiians from the face of the earth, it is a sad fact that the practice of smoking opium, introduced here by the Chinese coolies, has become prevalent among the native Hawaiians, and is fearfully on the increase. All who have watched the effects of the habitual use of this poisonous narcotic on the human system, agree that when it once gets a firm hold upon its victim, a cure is almost hopeless. Its introduction among the people is quite as much a misfortune as would be the taking off the tabu on the sale of spirits.

THE speech in the House by Mr. Hulburd, chairman of the committee that investigated the New York custom house, put Mr. Smythe, Senator Doolittle, Mr. Robert Johnson and Senator Patterson, deeper into the mire than did the original report. What is singular, during all of Mr. Hulburd's speech, Collector Smythe did not have a member to take his part and attempt a defense. It was evident to all present that Hulburd had a clear and easy case, and the illegal operations of Mr. Smythe and other government officials were shown up in a manner not to be envied by any respectable man.

SAYS a London letter: "The cigar ship Ross Winans has been for several days experimenting in the Channel, trying her speed and qualities as a sea boat in rough weather. We have no report of her, and shall not have if she is successful. If her propellers work as expected, she ought to make thirty knots an hour, and nothing less will satisfy Mr. Winans, who has been spending a mint of money. It is reported that he has a Russia railway contract, which will make up any possible losses in this laudable enterprise."

It is now expected that on next Thursday the citizens of Chicago will begin to be supplied with pure water from the middle of the lake. On that day, it is anticipated, the water will be formally let into the great tunnel, and supplied to the reservoirs, water-pipes and hydrants of the city. The laying of the corner-stone of the new water tower at the tunnel will also be celebrated on that day.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—A Washington letter says: It is proposed to pass a joint resolution declaring that the Bankrupt Acts shall not take effect until after the 4th day of July next. This action is urged by many firms, who will otherwise be forced into bankruptcy, and will be unable, under the Act, to provide for their confidential creditors.

THE President is said to be losing his amiability on what he terms the persecutions of the Senate in rejecting nominations to office, and he has declared to certain Democratic Congressmen, who called on him that he should continue to appoint Democrats. He repeated his inflexible determination to nominate Democrats only to vacant positions.

THE Rebel General Malone, referring to the reconstruction laws, says there are but two things left for the South to do—fight or surrender; and since it has neither men, money, guns, ships, or anything with which to carry on war, he thinks it plain that submission to the demands of the conqueror must ensue.

SMUGGLING.—The *Iron Age* avers that it "knows that in the Custom House of New York smuggling is practiced to an immense extent." The duty of the editor is to expose it without delay.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the city of Cincinnati there has been established, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, an institution called the Workingmen's Eatinghouse, in which coffee and bread is furnished for five cents, beef steak five cents, soup and bread five cents, milk and bread five cents, three eggs ten cents, corned beef five cents, roast beef five cents, oysters twenty cents, pig's feet ten cents, potatoes five cents, pickles five cents, three crullers five cents, pies ten cents. It is claimed that the institution has been fairly tested and pays expenses.

The commercial administration of France have introduced the system of savings banks in the primary schools of that Empire. The teacher receives the centimes from the scholars, and, as soon as they amount to 1f., it is invested in the savings bank of the State. The teacher at the same time informs the pupils what a savings bank is, and gives them easy sums on interest and the capitalization of interest.

By the published report of the order of Jesuits it appears that there were at the close of 1866 four consistories and twenty provinces, and the whole number of members was 8,167—an increase of 215 over 1865.

Missouri has at length made provision for the over-due interest on the debt of the State. An act, just passed by the Legislature, appropriates $4,000,000 of the amount due from the United States, $250,000 now in the Treasury, a tax of $156,000 on the railroads and the proceeds of a four-mill tax, estimated at $1,400,000, for this commendable purpose, and to form a sinking fund.

The Paris *Patrie* contains a most mysterious anecdote. Young married woman, rich, elegant, lovely, on the point of death, to her husband: "I must confess something. You'll be astonished that I have proved unfaithful." To which, the following reply: "Not more astonished than you will be to hear that I knew it, and for this reason poisoned you." Very Frenchy, even if not true.

Thirty-eight years ago an Indian woman rode on horseback from Los Angelos to Santa Barbara, using a piece of grape vine as a switch. On reaching her destination she stuck her switch into the ground. It took root, and sixty barrels of wine were made last season from its fruit.

It would appear from the papers and from letter writters that Paris is preparing for an especial era of high prices in view of the expected advent of Americans. They have made so many fortunes thrown away by Americans there, that a very remarkable shower of gold is now certainly anticipated; and it is proposed to secure the advantage of this by an expansion of rentals, cafe prices, &c. Now, the first delegation of Americans to the Exposition will soon make its report as to the prevailing extortions; and upon the features of this report will depend the quantity of travel of the late spring and summer.

The people of Maine understand the proper way to keep infants out of places of amusement. A town in that State recently had a festival, and on its show bills the public were informed that the terms of admission were 25 cents; for children under fourteen years, 15 cents; but under four years, $1.

It is believed that the present flood in the Ohio river will exceed any one since 1847. The water now lacks six feet of the height it attained in that year. In some places the river is thirty miles wide, full of drift-houses and household furniture. The loss of stock and destruction of property has been enormous.

The Columbus *Statesman* numbers among its subscribers the largest man in Ohio, if not the largest in the United States. Noah Orr, of Marysville, Union county, measures six feet seven inches in his stocking feet, and weighs about five hundred pounds. He was born in Union county, is about thirty years old, and will probably increase in weight. He is a sound Democrat and a genial gentleman.

The good people of Kansas are alarmed at and deprecate the expected coming of "green eyed monsters" in the shape of grasshoppers. They should let them "go in grass," and not annoy themselves by anticipations of what may never be among them in reality.

Twice in twenty-five years peach trees have blossomed in North Missouri on the border of Kansas in the month of March.

PERSONAL.

—It is said that Brougham, the actor, is the victim of an exaggerated attack of gout, that occasionally, despite his rollicksome endeavors to throw care and the pangs of his great toe to the dogs, will manifest itself to the delighted occupants of the boxes and dress circle. Only a night or two ago, in Washington, while playing "Micawber," Mrs. Micawber dropped the waxen head of the "sweet babe" upon the tender understanding of her lord, causing him to wilt in one of his most impassioned notes of reference to bum-bailiffs, and "other ills of life."

—It is said that the Spanish gentleman who drew the $100,000 prize this time left his ticket in Havana and told the person that he left it with that if it drew the $100,000 prize, that he might keep $30,000 for himself, give $30,000 to the poor, $10,000 to his clerk, and $30,000 they would make up any possible losses in this laudable enterprise. But it is now reported that he has really drawn the prize, he may probably want to back out.

—Rev. H. D. Northrup, one of our countrymen, went to England some years since and established a church in London which now numbers 600 members. He has also been largely employed as an Evangelist in England and Scotland. He is about to return to this country, and will probably labor in New York city.

—Governor Curtin, previous to his departure for Europe, presented Mr. Charles H. Graffen, the reporter of the *Sunday Mercury*, with a handsome gold mounted cane. The cane is of orange wood, and was cut from the farm of J. Barnwell Rhett, in South Carolina. The cane was carried by the ex-Governor since the commencement of the late rebellion, and was presented to Mr. G. as a slight token of esteem.

—Mr. Hurlbut, mining engineer at Houghton, Michigan, is reputed to have become the wealthiest man on Lake Superior, or in any way connected with the copper mines. He was the discoverer of the famous Calumet mine.

—A New Jersey man visited the Queen of Madagascar. She sent an escort of palace officers to conduct him to the throne, where she sat in state with her ministers around her, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, all in European costumes, the Queen wearing a white brocade with a Hanmelyn cloak hanging from the shoulder. She arose and extended her hand for him to kiss, and he kissed her white kids according to court etiquette. The Queen is about fifty years of age, quite tall and well educated, and quite graceful. A great deal of gold and embroidery was displayed in the court dresses of those present, and the display was really quite brilliant. After fifteen minutes he withdrew. The next day he dined with the Chief Minister per invitation. The dinner took from 4 P. M. to 10 at night, and was given in a splendid hall, with a fine band of music playing before the forty guests. The dinner and wine could not be excelled even in Europe. The finest of China and silver sets adorned the table.

—The Prince of Wales is writing a book about what he saw in the United States. As he frequently saw double the narrative will be interesting.

—A Pennsylvania railroad conductor recovered damages from a woman who kicked him in the mouth. She put her foot in it.

—Two young men, answering to the name of Flack, were recently ejected from the Baltimore depot, by policeman Reid, for lighting their cigars in the ladies' saloon. Not content with having mal-treated the officer in the scuffle, our young bloods sought to have him dismissed the service; but we are pleased to notice that the Superintendent refused to break this bruised Reid for putting out the smoking Flacks.

—Louis Napoleon, anxious for early news of the debates in the French Legislature, has had a telegraph wire constructed between the Corps Legislatif and his studies at the Tuileries, by means of which he receives constant reports of the progress of business and the debates.

—The announcement of the death of Sir George Smart, says an English paper of the 28th ult., seems like an anachronism. Sir George was present at the great Handel Commemoration in Westminster Abbey, in 1784. He helped to found the Philharmonic Society in 1812. He directed the music at the coronation of William IV., and it was he who brought out Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" at Liverpool, thirty-one years ago. This contemporary of Hayden died on Saturday, at the advanced age of ninety, in his house, 91 Great Portland street, London, the same house in which Weber died when he was a guest of Sir George's in June, 1826.

—John LaMountain, the aeronaut, has recently been divorced from his wife. Their union was caused by a balloon ascension she made with him. The balloon has since collapsed and come down—hence the divorce.

Another Great Bridge.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* understands that Mr. Roebeling, architect of the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges, is about to undertake to build one between New York and Brooklyn, at Fulton ferry. The bridge will be twice as long and twice as wide as that across the Ohio at this point, supported by an immense pier in the center. This vast undertaking Mr. Roebling proposes to make the crowning achievement of his life.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.—The question is not so much when Congress will adjourn as when it will reassemble. An intelligent Washington correspondent says: If Congress adjourns to meet in May or thereabouts, the fact may be taken as a triumph for the impeachers; if the adjournment be until November or thereabout, it may be looked upon as a guietus for the whole subject. And as for the testimony, good, honest people, why, "let that appear when there is no need of such vanities."

LAST WEEK a steamer which arrived at New York from the Golden State brought 2,000 barrels, 2,016 sacks and 4922 packages of flour, while a sailing vessel which arrived on the same day brought 17,495 sacks of wheat. A few years since this would have seemed like "bringing coals to Newcastle;" but it is now looked upon as the legitimate development of the resources of a generous soil.

J. J. Johnston's Improved Brick Machine.

This invention consists in the use of a hopper in which the brick clay is mixed and tempered, a mould disk in which the ordinary kind of brick moulds are placed, a bearing-off table which carries off the filled moulds from the mould disks, and a plunger which discharges the moulds from the mould disk. During the filling of the brick moulds, the mould disk is at rest, and a mould is discharged from the mould disk upon the bearing-off table, and the turning of the mould disk for the purpose of bringing forward another mould to be filled, causes the bearing-off table to revolve, and bear off the mould to a given point. The machine is very simple in construction, having no unnecessary motion or parts, is not liable to get out of order, and the most ordinary mechanic can adjust and arrange its parts. It makes brick which are in every respect like the hand-made brick, of which it makes from 20,000 to 30,000 per day of ten hours. It requires but little power to drive it, two horses or a small engine being sufficient, and requires from six to eight men to attend it. The machine is perfectly portable, its weight being about 2,500 pounds, occupying a space seven by eight feet, and can be sold very cheap and with profit to those interested, a complete machine costing about $800.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 16, 1867.

W. A. CHAPMAN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—I desire to express to you, in reply to your inquiry (as to my own experience and opinion of the merits and importance of the Brick machine, patented by Mr. J. J. Johnston, and of which I have completed and worked one), that I have carefully studied the principles of its construction and operation, and the particular adaptation of the peculiar form of "machine made brick," equal, if not superior, to any hand made article that I have ever seen, and have invested in my own mind that it will be a perfect and magnificent success. All its parts are simple, and free from the usual complexity that characterizes all meritorious Brick machines, but are not liable to become deranged, and can be kept in order by any person of ordinary capacity and attention, the parts most in service being constructed so as to be easily replaced by renewals, without much loss of time or expense. The power required is also a great item of saving, as I am satisfied that two horses and six or eight men will easily produce from 20,000 to 30,000 bricks in ten hours. The whole power required is only about that necessary to temper the clay in the hopper, the other parts requiring little or none. The operation of the tempering and mixing blades is of such a peculiar nature that the clay is well mixed and thoroughly kneaded before entering the mould, and at the same time the driving shaft is relieved of all tendency to any up or down thrust, or strain on its bearings, and always producing a strong forward pressure on the clay, forcing it into the moulds in the mould disk, while it is stationary, thus giving time to fill all the corners of the moulds. The arrangements are complete. The whole machine requires a space of only seven by eight feet square.

The inventor, Mr. Johnston, also informs me that the full sized machine will be a perfect *fac simile* of shape and style of the present working model, built by me for him, and will be furnished at a price that will place it in the reach of those desiring to engage in the manufacture of brick.

Wishing him and yourself an early introduction of it, I am Sir, very truly yours, R. H. LECKY.

Reign of Terror in Schuylkill County.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* of Saturday morning, gives the following particulars of another terrible murder in Schuylkill county: "Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, Mr. William Littlehales, Superintendent of the Glenn Carbon Coal Company, was murdered at a lonely portion of the road, near his residence at the Colliery, Glenn Carbon, Cass township. He had driven from Pottsville at 1½ o'clock, in a sulky, and the assassins lay in ambush, expecting that he had with him a large amount of money to be used in paying the men at the Colliery to-day. In this they were mistaken, for the money was left in Pottsville to be taken to the mines to-day. Mr. Littlehales had no money with him. One ball pierced his head, another his breast. He fell into the road from his sulky, dead, where the murderers searched the body, taking from it his revolver. Mr. Littlehales was about 40 years of age. The perpetrators of the murder are unknown.

This fresh murder, cold blooded and brutal, shows that there is in this county no protection for life and property from the bands of assassins that infest it. A meeting should be adopted at once to establish a military post here for the protection of the people. The Legislature should act. Governor Geary has expressed his willingness to co-operate in any measure that will drive from our midst these murderers and robbers who infest it, and who regard not the laws of man or God. We would in view of this last terrible deed of blood, which has left a family, from our midst a most estimable citizen, suggest the calling of a public meeting to have a military post established in this county."

American Students Abroad.

The influx of American students (medical) to Vienna is greater than it has ever been. There are at the present time thirty-five young men from all parts of the States, Boston being well represented in the number, by seven out of the whole total. Their quarters in Alsegrund, near the hospitals, are those nearly occupied by the same class of arrivals, who are rapidly turning that part of the city into a regular *Quartier Latin*. To their credit be it said that American intelligence stands high in the market, and that the professors are agreed in saying that their Transatlantic pupils far surpass any others in their quickness and learning, perseverance and regularity. Students' return, appear established with the arrangements of the hospitals, the dispositions made for their comfort in study, and the efficiency of the professors; and also with the extraordinary number of cases daily presented to exemplify every known disease.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a sure cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, in Peterson's Ointment has proved the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKINNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY,

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy.

FOR

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels: Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Indigestion in Every Case,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young.

Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

☞ Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Country dealers in Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All the above great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,

First street, near Monongahela House.

Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

WHEAT.

A CARGO OF MINNESOTA

CLUB WHEAT,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
oct1 358 Liberty st.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER.

Office, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, over National Bank of Commerce. T,TH,S

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND

OAKLAND GREENHOUSES,

JOHN B. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

The Number of Sufferers in the South.

A writer to the *Tribune*, who claims to have "special opportunities for knowing," says:

The whole number of people in imminent need of relief in Southern States is not 50,000 or 60,000, but full *three hundred thousand*. Of these, there are probably 25,000 in Mississippi and North Carolina. Of Alabama, the Hon. M. D. Cruikshank, Commissioner for the destitute, and a man who has the confidence of more than one of our best Major Generals, says that there are not less than 40,000 persons in that State that will have to be fed by public charity until a crop is matured, and a larger number than this who will require partial relief. Of Georgia, Gov. Jenkins says that 60,000 of its white population and 30,000 of its colored people greatly need relief. Gov. Orr says that 500,000 bushels of corn is estimated to be the least that will supply the destitution of South Carolina, and those best qualified to judge put the number of the destitute at 100,000 persons.

These carefully made estimates exceed 300,000 people, who must be wholly or partially relieved by charity for the next three or four months. If no more than ten dollars' worth of food be allowed to an individual, it will take three millions of dollars to supply the lack of food in the States to which I have referred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 12, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,
tf 271 Liberty street.

LIME! LIME!

BEST QUALITY AND REDUCED PRICE,

At Purdum's New Lime Depot, on Pennsylvania avenue, below the Court House.

Also, Eagle White Lime and Common Lime always in abundance at

MELLON BROTHERS & CO.'S DEPOT,
East Liberty.

SEVENTY-SIX

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

On Hland Avenue, East Liberty. Average price $150, and on long time.

MELLON BROTHERS & CO.,
East Liberty Station.

HAVING BOUGHT THE

STORE AND STOCK OF GROCERIES

From Messrs. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS., I will continue the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY BUSINESS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

114 SMITHFIELD ST., opp. Custom House Yard.

A. ROEDELHEIM.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day disposed of their entire interest in the Grocery Business, No. 114 Smithfield street, to

A. ROEDELHEIM,

To whom we recommend our patrons and customers.

A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS.

March 18, 1867.

ALL THE

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

ADAPTED FOR SPRING WEAR,

WILL BE FOUND AT

H. SMITH'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have appointed A. GARRISON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole Agents, with the exclusive right to make and sell

CHILLED GLASS MOULDS,

Made under our Patent, bearing date January 30th, 1866, and hereby give notice that all persons infringing on said patent, by making or using said Glass Moulds, other than those made as above, will be prosecuted against according to law.

SWEENEY, MATTHEWS & HARTLEY.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16, 1867.

BARNEY'S

PATENT SASH.

Advantages Claimed.

1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.

2d. CLEANLINESS—Rolling rabbit excludes soot and dust.

3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.

4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash bolts.

5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.

By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, our mouldings are on the outer, and rabbited, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.

☞ Model to be seen at this office.

RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS.

The Great Household Remedy

TO THE PUBLIC—I have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE for the sale of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and have authorized A. T. FAHNESTOCK and D. M. HOLTON, as my Agents, to carry on and manage the same.

B. MISHLER.

Lancaster, March 14, 1867.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Wholesale Branch House,

26 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

☞ We ask but a trial to convince anyone of their intrinsic medicinal value.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

DRIED PEACHES AND HOMINY.

7 bbls Pearl Flint Hominy.
14 bbls prime Dried Peaches (quarters and halves mixed).
Also, New Maple Syrup, put up in one gallon jugs, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON

the Estate of SARAH SIMPSON, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to, or having claims against said estate, will present their accounts for settlement to us at No. 75 Fifth street.

W. W. WARD,
ROBERT CLUGSTONE,
Executors.
Tu

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their new Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

PANEL DECORATIONS.

EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,

AND

LOUIS XIV.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,

No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

All late and new style Patterns got up in the latest Eastern style. 2p

INSURANCE MONITOR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

Just published, THE INSURANCE MONITOR, containing report of the standing of all New York Fire Insurance Companies for the current year. Full report of the Annual Meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; giving new rates, &c., and a graphic account of the unparalleled growth and success and utility of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with numerous other articles on the Insurance. It should be in the hands of every merchant and business man. Price 25 cents per copy, or $2 00 per annum.

T,Th,S 14 WALL STREET, New York.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

Just Received.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MILLINER and STRAW GOODS,

The FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT in the city.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

eod No. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

CINCINNATI LARD OIL.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

Double Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil,

constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market rates by

JAMES H. PARKER,
TTH 309 Liberty street.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and

The Daily Commercial

SPRING FASHIONS.

What to Wear and How to Wear It.

The ladies are now very busily engaged discussing the spring fashions, and the store windows and show cases on Broadway, and other principal thoroughfares, are filled with new hats and bonnets, and cloaks and dresses, and flowers and trimmings, in fact all the articles which feminine eyes love to gaze upon.

BONNETS.

The new spring bonnets are very similar in shape to the "Gipsey" in front and sides, but have quite a large crown, and curtains of about one inch in width. They are very diminutive, but much more like a bonnet as is a bonnet, than the rimless headcoverings worn at present. They are made of straw, Leghorn and crape, and as usual trimmed various ways; bugles and ornaments are much used for trimming.

DRESSES.

The short dresses now in vogue,will be worn throughout the season, for out-door walking—that is, a short dress with petticoat to match. Some of these dresses are very short, indeed, and cut in very fantastic shapes. Many hang in long points from the waist, wide apart, and showing a large amount of petticoat. These dresses require short sacques to be worn with them, and the latter are frequently made of the same materials. Shawls are not considered graceful, being too heavy in appearance. For in-doors, balls, parties, etc., the gored dress will be worn, made plain at the top or with plaits at the back, according to the taste of the wearer. For the house, the skirt will be made very wide at the bottom, with a long train. Light-colored silks, saffron hued delaines and poplins, now fill the windows of the stores, and as usual, will be much worn. All dresses will be trimmed very elaborately, and bugle trimmings will be very popular.

HOOP SKIRTS

—the much abused portion of ladies' apparel—are being greatly reduced in size, and no longer "ruffle" up and down the streets, trip up pedestrians, and assist in cleaning or rather sweeping the sidewalks. A great many still wear the very extensive ones, but they have been banished from fashionable society and are considered "unbecoming." The hoops now worn are very small, and give no inconvenience to the wearers or those who walk beside them. In fact many ladies have discarded crinoline altogether, and the inference is that before long they will become things of the past.

SACQUES.

There is very little change to note in sacques or mantillas, and the patterns now worn will no doubt be in vogue during the spring and summer. The coat sleeve sacque now worn is a favorite with the fair sex, although the flowing sleeve is gaining considerable popularity. Some are made half coat sleeve and half flowing, that is a flowing sleeve over a coat sleeve, the former reaching as far as the elbow, this is pretty and somewhat novel. The styles of the peplum basque are very numerous, and some of them very attractive.

There is little to be noted in regard to children's dress, excepting that the gay colors now worn will prevail. Taken altogether, the change in ladies' dress is not so radical in its character as usual, and what changes have been made are apparently wise ones; the decrease of crinoline, and the increase in the size of bonnets for instance. The shopkeepers are expecting to reap a rich harvest when the present "cold snap"—which will no doubt be of brief duration—terminates.

CORA PEARL.

The Latest Paris Sensation.

The scandalous appearance of Cora Pearl upon the stage of the Beuds has terminated through the interference of the the students, who arrived in a band from the Pays Latin, armed with keys and whistles, to put an end to the disgraceful exhibition. The fair Cora is said to have answered these signs of disapprobation by others equally significant of contempt, but was forced to quit the stage nevertheless. The next day she drove her phaeton and tall horses right through the quarter of the Luxembourg at the hour of the closing of the schools; but more dignified and wiser in their generation than the scions of the noblesse by whom she had been patronized, the students chose to let her pass unnoticed, never even deigning to turn to admire her attitude in driving, or in a stylish manner in which she guided the horses through the narrow streets. The arrest of her career in the very midst of her success, must have been a terrible blow, both to herself and Pion Pion, who had interested himself so much in her debut that he presided at the supper given at the club in her honor. And here let her sink into oblivion and be heard of no more. She has served her purpose of bestowing a lesson on the immorality of the great ladies who not only encourage but imitate the favorite courtesans of the day. She has been made use of, likewise, to prove that all is not lost yet, and that hope of better things may be entertained as far as regards the youth of the schools. And so let her drop into obscurity, for such must be her fate now that the vogue has been extended to the very end of the letter. A fit fortune loved to group together her favored children in their different categories, we have no sooner done with Cora Pearl than the Tribune is rewarded with the name of Adele Courtois, her predecessor in fashion, in influence, and extravagance, who, wiser however in the ways of the world, having placed many of her *proteges* in high positions, being founded a journal and headed a party, thought it best to retire, and so bought a chateau and title in Germany, and comes out under the title of Baroness to plead against her valet de chambre for robbery of topaz earrings. The case, however, was not a very hot one, and the court itself found excuses for the valet de chambre, who was only condemned to one year's imprisonment, although found guilty. Adele Courtois, who had for years been the friend and confidant of most of the men who have arisen to power, many of them through her means, was possessed of an immensely valuable correspondence. The other day her valet de chambre and maid first resolved to destroy this bitter proof of the contemptible composition of human nature. And so she set bravely to work tossing into the fire, one after the other, letters of the most eloquent description, such as would have brought a fabulous price at any sale of autographs. One amonghst the rest contained a pair of topaz earrings. Adele looked carelessly at the signature, both the lover and the jewels out of date—goodby—to be valued no more. She tossed the letter and its contents under the grate where the letter was soon consumed, and the sparks reflected in the jewels lighted up the hearth for several minutes. When all was accomplished the fair Adele got into bed contented with herself and all around. But what dreamy caprice awoke her in the morning would be difficult to explain. Suffice it to say that the very topaz earrings she had flung from her with such disdain over night appeared most precious in her eyes now that it was morning. She started from her bed and rushed to the fireplace. It had already been emptied of the ashes. The valet de chambre had flung them into the street. There was no remedy, and without hope the fair Adele caused handbills to be printed offering a piece of gold to whomsoever who must have grouped the jewels out from among the ashes to induce him to bring them back. The tale becomes dark, and the jewels are brought back, and by an agent of the Monde Pictte to whose care they had been confided by the valet de chambre whose sole crime seems to have been a want of confidence in his mistress—for which he has met with the condemnation above recorded.

Vegetable Garden.

This is a busy season south of Pennsylvania In this department; here, we must wait till the end of the month, and northward, still later. The crops noted will, of course, be dependent on the arrival of the *season*, which is rather indicated by the ground becoming warm and dry than by the almanac. It is very important to have crops early; as soon as the ground is therefore in good condition put in the seed. Possibly a cold rain might come and injure them, and you may lose and have to make a new sowing. Even so, it is but the loss of the seed and labor, while, if the seed do *not* die, the early crop will more than repay that risk.

In the hotbed, Pepper, Egg-plant, Tomato and Cucumbers may be sown,—and in a cool hotbed frame, Early York Cabbage, Cauliflowers and Celery. Those who have not got a hotbed can sow a few pots or boxes, and keep them near the light in a warm room.

In the open air, Peas and Potatoes are about the first crop to be attended to; of the former, the varieties have now become so numerous that even "new grapes" will soon have to give way in that respect. Of new early Potatoes, we think Goodrich's Seedling is the best; the best older variety is perhaps the Early White Sprout. Beets, the Early Six Week Turnip-rooted, is perhaps the earliest. Carrot, the Early Horn. Cucumber, the Early White Spine or Early Cluster. Lettuce, the Silesian, or Early Curled—to cut before heading and the Early Butter leaf to head, are the first in season. Among the Radishes, the Old Short-top, and the Red and White Turnip are still ahead. Spinach, the Old Round-leaved; so that on the whole there has been little advance made on early kinds of vegetables.

In addition to sowing of the above, Onions, Leeks, Parsnips and Parsley must be sown at this season—not for the main crop, but to have a few in advance of the rest. To keep over the winter almost all kinds of root crops tough or coarse if sown too early.

In the open ground Peas and Potatoes receive the first attention. Then Beets and Carrots.—Then Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, Onions, Leeks and Parsley. Beyond this, unless in more favored latitudes than Pennsylvania, little can be done until the first week in April. There is nothing gained in working soil until it has become warm and dry.—*Gardeners Monthly.*

An Extraordinary Rat Story.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives an account of a fight between a rat terrier and an unnumbered swarm of rats, who attacked the dog for venturing to kill one of their number. The rats swarmed around their adversary and fastened their claws and teeth in his flesh. The dog, enraged by the pain, fought bravely, killing scores of his enemies in his contest for his life. But the odds against him were too great, and after a sharp conflict, which lasted for about five minutes, he was forced to succumb. His body was literally devoured by the rats, they seeming to take a savage pleasure in tearing their vanquished enemy piecemeal. Scarcely a vestige of the animal remained behind. A number of the combatants had been somewhat lacerated by the teeth of the dog. Their companions gathered in groups around them, licked the blood from their wounds, and then tenderly carried them in their teeth to their nests. The bodies of the slain were as tenderly cared for. One by one were carried away to a hole in the ice near by, where they were piled up. When all the bodies had been carried together, the survivors gathered around them, and one of the number, mounting upon the pile of bodies, seemed to deliver a brief funeral oration over the remains of their companions. The utmost stillness reigned among the company during the address of their chief. The whole company then proceeded to tumble their dead companions into the water, where they soon sank from sight. In half an hour scarcely a vestige of the conflict remained.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches and Pains in the Head or Face. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, No. 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
THIS EVENING, March 19, second night of the celebrated Artiste, the Lovely Young Queen of Comedy,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Who will appear in her great impersonation of Lydia Gwilt, in Wilkie Collins's dramatization of
ARMADALE; OR, FATE.
A new and intensely interesting five act production.
Soon—THE SILVER IVY.
Saturday Matinee—The Three Guardsmen.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
To-night the great military drama, in three acts, entitled the FRENCH SPY; or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS. The great Ollio, Dramatic and Ballet Troupe in a splendid bill.
Tuesday Evening—First appearance of the celebrated Equestrian Actress Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE, and her trained horse Firefly, in the great spectacular play entitled MAZEPPA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$1 00

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Last Lecture of the Regular Course
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tuesday Evening, March 19.
SUBJECT: THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Season Tickets will be lifted at the door. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
JAS. B. SCOTT, O. P. SCAIFE, BEN. JENNINGS, WM. P. HERBERT, | THOS. N. MILLER, JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr. OLIVER LEMON, Committee.

MASONIC HALL.
POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 18th and 19th.
The World-Renowned and only Genuine
Ike Barnett's African Serenaders,
Now on their most successful Tour through the States prior to their departure for Europe, will give two of their Grand Minstrel Entertainments at the above named place. For particulars see bills of the day.
CHARLEY TURNER, Manager.
W. F. MOORE, Agent.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
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Musical Goods Generally.
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Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.
FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS
From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken logs, boats, barges and wrecks, &c.
Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work; for which they will agree to furnish everything necessary and do the work under the superintendence of a person to be appointed by the said engineer. Said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught steamer, one strongly built flat, one crane and crane boat, and the necessary screws, chains, ropes, saws, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including the pay and expenses of Captain, Engineer and Pilot of the steamer, and for feeding the steamer, and doing the work. All expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.
For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.
By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Eng'r. Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 540,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10th, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and end must fill in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 102 Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

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LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

FISH.
500 kegs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kitts, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 3;
1,000 half bbls. Mackerel Herring;
250 half bbls. White Fish,
For sale low by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.
I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
20 tax. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Crop Navy;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's 10s Lumps.
ROBERT P. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.
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OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.

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REMOVAL.
McCALLUM BROS.,
WILL REMOVE TO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE
NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,
IN MARCH, 1867. Until then they offer their new stock on hand at
MOVING PRICES,
SO AS TO OPEN WITH A NEW ASSORTMENT.
MCALLUM BROS.,
cod 87 FOURTH STREET.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
WE OPEN TO-DAY
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three-Ply,
AND
English Tapestry Brussels,
Which we now offer at Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, over Henry Miner's Book Store. cod

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR
A Loan of $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.
WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past;
AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of January and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the treasurer and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, if any, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and shall be awarded to the highest bidder. That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.
SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, any certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan herein authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.
SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.
SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from taxation, after the first of February next, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.
In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., 1867.
Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $5,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 25 years and payable in 35 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the 5's will have advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, and exempt from all taxes.
The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG. GUY L. SMITHSON.
LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.
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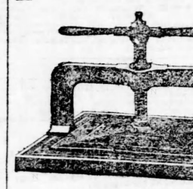
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They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.
Illustrated Lists sent on application.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.
1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.
2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.
Will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL, corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

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PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.
The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING,
GOOD GOODS
AT
Reasonable Prices.
TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.
We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
BATES & BELL,
OFFER FOR SALE A
Choice Assortment of
Dry Goods,
Cloaks and
Shawls.
21 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS
OPENING DAILY.
Macrum & Carlisle,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Are Opening Daily
New and Desirable Goods.
BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA KIDS.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
GENT'S PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES,
NEW LACE COLLARS.
Dealers Supplied
At New York Jobbers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
JUST ARRIVED AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
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LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a complete line.
MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS, CRAPES, MALINES, &c.
As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
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HAS NOW OPEN
6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
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WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.
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STANDARD
SCALES.

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Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.
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SCALES.
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Orders and Inquiries will be promptly attended to.
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Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade. Our
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ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

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MAN

The Daily Commercial

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Her Voyage Down the River--A Halt at Mckees' Rocks--Passage of the Bridges --List of Passengers--Scenes and Incidents.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ON BOARD THE GREAT REPUBLIC, WHEELING, VA., March 17, 1867.

Amid the falling snow, on Saturday evening last, the Great Republic, freighted with merriment, steamed down the Ohio, and as we took our last glance at Pittsburgh, through the snow and smoke, we felt, for the first time, the reality of our new abode. As the city gradually faded into the dim distance, the large company of gaily dressed ladies and gentlemen, who had waved their last adieu to the friends on shore, sought the more genial atmosphere of the saloon, and while the band, stationed on the outside, discoursed its sweetest music, friends gathered about in knots and exchanged hearty congratulations over the successful *debut* of the Western leviathan upon the Ohio.

Outside there was little that was pleasing. The snow fell in clouds, and the hill-tops and houses which dotted them were almost hidden from view. Inside, the scene was different. Anxious eyes watched the movements of the machinery, and each man had his hands full in putting things to rights. Capt. Donaldson, with his corps of pilots, and Capts Barr and Deavo, were busy up stairs, while the Captain's mates were busy below. Gradually we steamed down the river, and had it not been for the receding landscape behind us, we should almost have imagined that we were still on *terra firma*. There was little perceptible movement or jar on the boat, and everything, notwithstanding its newness, worked splendidly.

All along the river banks parties were assembled to witness and welcome the passage of our "Ship of State," and as we passed them, hearty cheers and salutes were exchanged.

A HALT.

At McKee's Rocks, about five miles below the city, the engines ceased to work, and our prow was turned shorewards. At once the inquiry was made, "what's the matter." We were not left long in surprise. In a few moments a hawser was gotten out, and the "Republic" was laying snugly ensconced in a little cove, sheltered from the storm by the gigantic hills which towered above us. Here we were to remain all night. A trifling accident had occurred to one of the exhaust pipes, and for this, as well as other reasons, Captain Donaldson thought it best to halt until morning.

[illegible] great in the extreme. The [illegible] chandeliers threw a genial glow upon all the surroundings, and gave the vast hall with its tasteful decorations, the appearance of some fairy grotto. Knots of ladies and gents were gathered about the saloon, and the merry chatter and laughter which arose on all sides, gave an air of ease and comfort to things within, while the storm was raging with pitiless fury without.

SUPPER.

At about 7 o'clock, the saloon was fixed for supper. Ten long tables groaning under the weight of superb silver ware and china, extended diagonally across the space between the promenades. The servants fell into their places with all the order and decorum of a well regulated hotel, and the guests, with an apparent alertness to the calls of appetite, fell to with appetites made keen by the chilly but bracing air.

Through the supper hour the string band attached to the boat discoursed some of their most excellent music, and rendered the already beautiful scene delightful.

THE DANCE.

Supper being over, the tables were crowded into the two extremities of the saloon, and preparations were made for a dance. The musicians assembled, and in a few moments the place which had been occupied by the "festive board," was the scene of revelry and dancing. Faces beamed with delight, and even the utmost decorum of officers was not out in the general merry-making. The dance was a success, and was kept up until the hour of midnight, when the ladies and most of the gentlemen retired to their state rooms.

SUNDAY MORNING.

the passengers were assembled early in the cabin, and in due season all were busy discussing the following bill of fare:

Broiled.--Shortcake, plain; Beefsteak, with Onions; Calf's Liver; Mutton Chops, Venison Chops, Spare-rib of Pork, Ham, Pork Chops.

Fried.--Sausage, Codfish Balls, Potatoes, Onions, Fish, Mush, Tripe, Ham.

Miscellaneous.--Mutton, with Vegetables; Pork and Potatoes, Stewed Chicken, Stewed Potatoes, Kidney Stew, Hashed Meats, Goobilla.

Warm Bread, Hot Rolls, Hot Rolls, Sally Lunn, Corn Bread, Toast as ordered.

CAKE.

Black and Green Tea, Coffee and Chocolate.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, we cast loose from our fastenings at the "Rocks." The snow, which had ceased during the night again commenced to fall, and continued to do so at intervals throughout the entire morning. There was little or no excitement on board, as we passed over the many bars and shoals, occasionally touching them lightly, but without doing any damage or disturbing the general quiet of the passengers, some of whom loitered around and read, while others engaged in a game of cards in illustrating the experience of the past day and evening to their friends at home.

STEUBENVILLE.

It being cold and cheerless, we were confined between decks most of the morning, but the boat running into the shore a few miles above Steubenville, together with a momentary glimpse at old Sol's genial face, induced a general rush to the promenade. Captain Donaldson being fearful that the tall smoke stacks would catch under the bridge, ordered a halt, and the scaff was lowered. While here we were visited by a number of people from both sides of the river.

THE FIRST DINNER

Was served on board the Great Republic to-day, and a most sumptuous entertainment it was, as may readily be inferred from a perusal of the following bill of fare:

Soup--Macaroni a la Italian.

Fish--Baked Pickerel, Tomato Sauce.

Boiled--Ham, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Suet Pudding with Salt Pork, Boiled Potatoes, Oyster Sauce; Spice Chicken.

Roast--Leg of Lamb, Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Turkey, Ducks, Chicken, Ham, with Champagne Sauce, Pig.

Entrees--Minced Mutton, Poached Eggs, Charcoal Hash, Vegetables, Fillets of Chicken a la Creole, Pork and Beans a la Military, Mutton Chops, Tomato Sauce; Ox Tongue, with Olives; Oyster Pie.

Cold Dishes--Calf's Head Cheese, Turkey Roasted, Turkey Boiled, Jelly.

Relishes--Walnut Catsup, Cucumber Pickles, John Bull Sauce, Mixed Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Mustard, Tomato Catsup, Continental Sauce, Horseradish, Worcestershire Sauce, Pickled Onions, Cheese.

Vegetables of the Season--Green Corn, Turnips, Mashed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Green Peas, Beets, Onions, Boiled Potatoes, Hominy, Parsnips, Carrots, Tomatoes, Cabbage.

PASTRY AND DESSERT.

Pudding--Fruit Pudding, Wine Sauce.

Pies and Tarts--Blackberry Pie, Tarts, Peach Jelly Tarts, Plum Meringue Pastry.

Cakes--Citron Cake, Almond Pound Cake, Vienna Biscuit, Gems Cake.

Creams and Jellies--Lemon Jelly, Amburette Jelly, English Cream Jelly.

Dessert--Egg Kisses, Pine Apple Meringue.

Fruits--Apples, Raisins, Grapes, Walnuts, Pecans, Filberts, Oranges, Bananas, Almonds, Prunes.

Coffee.

While discussing dinner, we again started on our course, and a little after 8 o'clock passed safely under the railroad bridge, with about five feet to spare above the top of the pilot house. Numbers of people were assembled on the levee as we passed Wheeling, and waved us their salutations. The safe passage of the boat under the bridge was hailed with cheers by those concerned, and our trip to this place was devoid of anything of particular interest.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following named gentlemen and ladies are passengers, having started from Pittsburgh with us yesterday:

Miss Anna Batchelor, Miss Coleman, Captain C. W. Batchelor and wife, Mrs. J. A. Seaver, Mrs. Dick, Miss Mary Berry, Miss Belle Bird, Miss Phillips, Miss Lucy Scott, Mrs. McFarland, Miss Lizzie R. Nimick, Miss M. Scott, A. Cullom, Esq., and wife, W. Reynolds, Jas. A. Frazier, Wm. E. Nimick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Paul Hugens and wife, Miss J. M. Kirkpatrick, Miss Hughs, Miss Emma Floyd, Miss Robinson, Roddy Patterson, Sr., Roddy Patterson Jr., and wife, L. H. Voigt and wife, Mr. Conkle, Mr. Edgerton, Mr. Jamison, Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Robt. McCutcheon, family and servant, Miss Laughlin, Miss Hamilton, Miss Jones, Miss McCandless, Mrs. Benj. Crawford and daughter, Mrs. Thos. M. Marshall and child, Miss Anna Fullerton, Miss Mary Patterson, Captain C. McCandless, Mr. Laughlin, Mr. L. Dalzell, Mr. Rich, Mr. S. Von Bonhorst, Jr., W. C. Adams, Mr. Achley, Jr., W. L. Boggs, Jr., Mr. Emmett McClure, Mr. Bringgold, J. P. Halph and wife, Misses Emma and Anna Haigh, Miss Lydia Rydall, Mrs. C. H. Love and family, Hon. W. R. Boggs and wife, Robt. Mackey, Esq., Jas. Donnell, Lew Davis, Esq., Wm. S. Bissell, A. Tomlinson, Capt. Wm. Hamilton, Capt. Dippold and wife, Jas. H. Parker, Esq., and wife, Miss E. Zug, Miss Anna Parker, Miss Mary Zug, Miss Anderson, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Iverson and wife, Wm. Riddle, Mrs. McDonald, Charles Spang, John A. Harper, Professor Rand, J. M. Stelliar, James McWhinney, Mr. Moore, Wm. C. Wall, Esq., Mr. Craft, Mr. Wm. S. Bissell, wife and child, Miss Rebecca Shields, Miss Hannah Shields, Miss Mary Bissell, Mr. Craft, H. H. Bell, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Lord, Mr. Garrard, Mr. M'Gee, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Martin, Mr. Armsthal, Mr. Gazzam, J. Lowry, Jr., Mr. Bulger, Mr. Canfield, W. S. Haven, Esq., Mr. Lorenz, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Morrison, W. S. Scofield, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Tack, Mr. Alleman, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Norton, Mr. Hazen, Chas. Gearing, Esq., G. W. Coffin, J. B. Oliver, W. H. Cassiday, C. G. Donnell, Mrs. Eckles and family, Andrew Hartupee, Esq., and wife, Miss Hartupee, Miss Flora Hartupee, Miss Willie Hartupee, Mrs. Sellers Mckee and family; John McClanahan, New York *Herald*, Wm. M. Runkel, Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

THE MACHINERY, ETC.

The machinery, with the exception of the inconsiderable accident which I have mentioned, has thus far worked like a charm. The boat obeys her helm readily, and very little trouble is experienced in managing her in the most intricate of those very crooked channels.

THE OFFICERS.

Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Donaldson and his numerous assistants, for their gentlemanly and courteous manners under the most trying circumstances. It was no small undertaking to start out with a new boat and untried machinery, but everything in general and in detail, appears to have been so well managed, that notwithstanding the incomplete condition of some parts of the boat, the passengers have not had the slightest trouble in having their wants attended to.

Captains Barr and Deavo, the clerks, have won for themselves the grateful thanks of all who have had business with their department. Personally, I am under numerous obligations to them for many favors. R.

LEAVING.

A number of the excursionists will leave us here, as well as at other places along our route. There will still be a goodly party left, who make the round trip.

INVOLUNTARY PASSENGERS.

A ludicrous scene was enacted while the Great Republic was at Wheeling. The wharf was crowded with citizens who had left their homes to see the boat of which they had heard so much. As soon as the gangway plank was run out, a great crowd rushed upon the boat. Capt. Donaldson immediately rang the bell, but the multitude still poured upon the deck. When the deckers began to haul in the gangway, the scene that followed is thus described by the *Intelligencer*:

"What a rush was there, my countrymen, to get off. Whoever has seen a flock of sheep jumping over a ditch, has some idea of the pell mell style in which men and boys made their escape from the boat. Fine hats, light bamboos, and all the Sunday rig got up in exquisite style for a promenade on this queen of the waters, were all in worse mix than a witch's kettle. The graceful attitudes of the grand and lofty tumblers afforded immense amusement to the regularly booked passengers on the front and the people on shore, who had sense enough to wait and see whether the boat was going to remain any time at the landing. With all their hurry, some dozen persons failed to get off, and the huge leviathan, unmindful of their clamor or their weight, went off on her voyage. She came and was gone so quickly that one had no time to realize her vast proportions. All the while the landing sunk into utter significance, and when she was gone there seemed to be a yawl or two tied to the shore--just that and nothing more. Considerable freight was piled up on the landing for her, but seeing the rush made to get on board of her, her officers concluded to leave without it. If a little common sense had been manifested, we have no doubt she would have remained at the landing an hour or so, giving people a chance to form some idea of her immensity."

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny city was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCILS.

Members present: Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Falhauber, Hanna, Ingham, Kirkpatrick Megraw, McDonald, McNeil, Reed, Smith, Slagle, Voegtly and President Riddle.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

[illegible] Committee [illegible] Florence Temple.

Committee of Finance Temple.

last meeting of Councils, would consist of Messrs. McNeil, Smith and Dunham.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the representatives of the borough of Manchester were invited to take seats in the council.

Mr. Drennan presented a resolution providing for the erection of a public gas lamp on the corner of Third and Middle streets, in the Third Ward, which was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. McDonald presented a series of resolutions, recommending a general sewerage tax as the most equitable way in which to pay for the construction of the sewers in process of, or to be, or construction, and instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an act creating a general sewerage tax.

The President (Mr. Reed in the Chair,) spoke in favor of modifying the act in regard to sewers, and hoped that all assessments which had been made for the payment of work already done would be rescinded.

Mr. McNeil opposed the motion, and stated that no change was required in the present law. The motion was, however, adopted.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Present--Messrs. Drum, English, Hall, Irwin, Patterson, A. D. Smith, Jr., Wm. Smith, Thomas, and President McAfeer.

The resolution providing for the erection of a gate at the mouth of the Belmont street sewer was non-concurred in, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

The resolution providing for the issuing of a warrant to R. C. Chamber, for work done at the Market Square Engine House, to May, amounted $196, passed by Common Council, was non-concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Markets, adopted in Common Council, was taken up. The Clerk read the ordinance, which reads briefly, who propose to build the new market house for $35,000 or each, or for ten per cent. increase for bonds, was discussed at length, and upon a motion to refer, the matter was postponed by a vote of nine yeas to seven nays.

When the subject was brought up in Common Council, Mr. Negley stated that the investment would pay from fifteen to twenty five per cent., and that the improvement was necessary in order to accommodate the demands made upon the city.

Mr. Smith denied the assertion that a new market house was required at present. The matter had been discussed in Council for the past few months, but the citizens had never petitioned for the erection of the building.

Mr. Banna stated that no petition had been presented to Council in favor of the erection of a new market house or city hall. It had been definitely settled that the improvement would pay for itself in ten years, and there should be no hesitancy in commencing the work at once.

Mr. Smith asserted that the Councils had no authority to proceed with the work, and as a member of Council he would enter his protest against giving out the contract at the terms proposed.

Mr. Slagle was satisfied that if the contractors were willing to carry out their proposal, the Councils would be justified in commencing the work. The proposed building would pay much more than the interest on the money, and the returns would liquidate the entire cost in a few years. Technical reasons might be advanced against the project, but they were not entitled to any weight.

A committee of Conference was then, on motion, appointed to confer with Select Council in regard to the matter.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Streets to make inquiries as to the advisability of constructing a Nicholson pavement in the neighborhood of the proposed public parks was adopted.

A resolution, instructing the Street Commissioner to have parties punished who may disarrange the pavements in laying water pipes and have the same properly replaced, was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Spring Term of Pittsburgh Female College.

To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the spring term of Pittsburgh Female College will open, and the prospects for a large attendance are very promising. In fact, each succeeding term of this popular institution witnesses an increased attendance of pupils, and the wonder is that Dr. Pershing manages so happily in providing accommodations for all. Relative to the advancement of the pupils in education more could be said in favor of this college than a daily paper can afford in print. Those who were present at the highly successful reading contest of Thursday night last, will sustain us in the assertion that all the contestants were fully up to the standard of excellence, credited to the literary achievements of students of famous colleges for males. The fact is conceded that the Pittsburgh Female College is without its peer in the country. Pupils desiring to enter the institution the ensuing term should make application immediately to Dr. Pershing, Principal, at the College Buildings, Hancock street.

THE beautiful sensation actress, Florence Temple.

Library Lecture--Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Our readers will not forget the lecture of Mr. Emerson to-night at the Academy of Music and also that this is the last lecture of the regular course. Mr. Emerson lectured at Cincinnati on Thursday last and the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "He attracted an immense audience at Melodeon Hall and long before the hour announced for the delivery of the lecture, to hall was crowded to overflow by one of the most elegant assemblages ever seen on any occasion in this city." We hope our citizens will greet him with such an assemblage and they will be more than amply repaid by hearing one of the finest lectures of the season. Go by all means.

Go to-night and see Mazeppa.

FIRE ON WASHINGTON STREET.--At ten minutes of three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from Box No. 55, corner of Washington and Wylie streets, which was occasioned by a slight fire in the two-story brick dwelling owned by Mrs. Gallahue, situated at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, in the Sixth ward. The fire occurred in the second story back room of the house. The chimney, which led from that room, was stuffed with carpet and straw, and the fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from the chimney of the neighboring house, which ignited the straw. The flames were promptly quenched, as the flames were extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water. The carpeting and furniture in the room was partially destroyed. Two hundred dollars will cover the loss.

VARIETIES THEATER.--Mazeppa. Mazeppa.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.--The present slippery condition of the sidewalks caused a number of accidents yesterday. An elderly gentleman named William Wallace, slipped on the ice at the corner of Penn and O'Hara streets, in the Fifth ward, and fell violently on the ground, dislocating his left shoulder. He received medical aid.

A lady named Mrs. Lucy Shamblin fell on St. Clair street, near Duquesne Way, severely bruising the side and back part of her head.

A little boy by the name of Joseph Riley, fell at the corner of Second and Smithfield streets, striking his head on the curb-stone, and severely cutting his forehead and bruising his face.

FLORENCE TEMPLE at the Varieties.

PRIZE FIGHT ON PEYTON'S ISLAND, IN THE OHIO.

A Pittsburgh Pugilist the Victor.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday has the following account of a prize "mill," in which a Pittsburgh pugilist defeated a Queen City shoulder hitter: A prize fight came off on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, on Peyton's Island, about fourteen miles below Sardis, Ohio, between Tom Sullivan, better known as Young Sullivan, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Rodger Crutchley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a purse of five hundred dollars. The fight lasted over three hours, and there were eighty-seven rounds fought, Sullivan winning the fight.

Jim Swift and Tom Cooper were Crutchley's second; Broody Gardiner, well known among the roughs of this city, and Tom Smith, of Pittsburgh, were Sullivan's seconds. The whole affair, as represented to us by an eye witness, was a most brutal proceeding. Crutchley's right side and neck were beaten almost to a jelly, and his face terribly cut up. It is said that some three hundred persons were present. Money was bet very freely, mostly at first on the Cincinnati man. Heavy sums being bet on him, his backers kept him at his work long after it seemed nothing short of murder to bring him to the scratch. For a number of rounds before the fight closed, Crutchley's seconds had to carry him to the scratch, only to receive another and another cruel blow, under which he went reeling to the earth, the blood spouting out of his mouth in ropes. Finally the sponge was thrown up, Sullivan leaped out of the ring, and Crutchley was carried off to a house in the vicinity.

A Novel and Ingenious Thing.

Very little change has been effected in the arrangement of window sash. As now constructed, shrinkage being taken into account, they afford pretty free access to soot, dust and air drafts, besides being admirably adapted for most discordant musical effects on a windy night. Who has not said, on being suddenly startled from a sound sleep by the most infernal banging, "Confound that window." This is probably the mildest form of expression used on such occasions. Well, an ingenious man has set himself to work and produced a perfect corrective for all this wear and tear of carpet, furniture, health, nerve and temper. A model has been left at our office of an upper and lower sash which fit flush, one immediately over the other, and rabbitted at the meeting point. Thus perfect neatness is secured, while dirt and air are excluded. This also allows the simple sash bolts to be used for security. Now, although it would seem impossible for these sash to pass each other, up and down, yet this action is accomplished in the most novel manner. What more [illegible]

G. A. R.--DISTRICT COMMANDER'S STAFF.--Major General Alfred L. Pearson, commander of the District of Allegheny county, Grand Army of the Republic, has announced in orders, the following comrades as members of his staff: A. A. G., John G. McConnell; A. Q. M. G., J. M. Schoonmaker; A. D. C., J. A. Patterson; A. D. C., Edward Frithey; A. D. C., H. S. Fleming. A. D. C., A. G. Happer.

A VERY large and attractive auction sale will be held by Mr. A. Leggate to-morrow, at nine o'clock, at the elegant dining saloons of Kinder Blair, 89 and 91 Federal street, Allegheny. The entire contents of those four story buildings, top to bottom, embracing over 1,200 lots of valuable effects, will then be sold to the highest bidders.

ADJOURNED SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.--Parties desirous of purchasing horses carriages, hearses, harness, robes, &c., should not fail to attend the sale at the stables of W. S. Jackson, Fourth street, near Smithfield street, on this (Tuesday) morning at 9½ o'clock, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The sale is peremptory, as the proprietor is declining business.

THE French Emperor may possibly give a special banquet to those visiting the Exposition in French Yoke Shirts. These shirts are made to order at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

PERSONAL.--Chief Engineer Hall, of the St. Louis Fire Department, was in the city yesterday examining our steam fire engines.

SOMETHING NEW.--Tucker's Musical String Top: is always wound up. Call and see them at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., the inventor of the sewing machine, in granting licenses to others to use his patents, reserves the right to manufacture any machine he licenses, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Empire, Singer, Weed & Co., by virtue of which he has incorporated all that is valuable. In them all, into what is known as "The Howe," thus making if the perfection of sewing machines. A wise man will buy no other. Western Agency, No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. eod

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

J Gardner & Co, 230 barrels flour; C B Leech, 100 barrels flour; Blair & Woods, 100 barrels flour; F H Myers & Co, 100 barrels flour; T C Jenkins, 300 bbls flour, 7 sacks flaxseed; Hillwood, Morris & Co, 1 car wheat, 1 car barley; Webster, Barrel & Co, 1 car barley; J B Lyon & Co, 2 thrers glass ware; J Dunlap, 1 barrel paper; Fahnestock, Bree & Co, 50 boxes glass ware; S Lindsey, Jr, & Co, 50 barrels flour; R Patterson & Co, 65 barrels hams; D Spang, 2 car-lads hay; W P Townsend, 2 cars wire; Cook & Co, 22 pchunks iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION--George Smith, 100 barrels flour; E Heckert, 100 barrels flour; Hamilton & Bro, 100 barrels flour; Lippincott & Bakewell, 200 barrels flour; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 4 cars crystals; Atwood & Harper, 1 car lime; Hamilton & Taylor & Co, 61 bundles hides; Eppnig & Henry, 1 car lime; Hamilton & Taylor & Co, 1 car lime; Hartman, Hartwell & Co, 1 car tobacco; J Gohnston, 1 box and 1 trunk; Mrs Smith, 1 box and 1 trunk; Mrs Hall, 1 box and 1 trunk; Mrs Wilson